

HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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BOY SCOUT PROMOTERS GET UP ALLURING PROGRAM FOR MONTH AT CAMP WILDER, MOLOKAI

The following announcement of the proposed Boy Scout camp has been issued by those in charge:

Camp Wilder, named after Mr. James Wilder of Honolulu, a friend of all boys and a Boy Scout enthusiast, opens its first season in the beautiful valley of Mapulehu, on the southeastern coast of the Island of Molokai.

The Camp.

The camp, promoted by Prof. W. A. Bryan of the Public Service Association, and Mr. James Wilder, will be under the immediate supervision of Principal Charles T. Fitts of the Punahou Preparatory School and Prof. Clarence E. Barter, head of the Science Department of Oahu College. Mr. Wilder will be in camp a part of the time and will introduce some of the latest Boy Scouts games. Thus the boys will be brought in close touch with men experienced in camp life. Camp counselors will be chosen from among college boys of high ideals, who will assist in that department of camp life for which they are especially adapted.

The object of camp life is to give boys a happy summer, full of invigorating sport, amid wholesome surroundings, to teach them to do by doing, so that they may acquire much useful knowledge, and to inspire in them a greater love for the wonders of Nature. Camp activities not only train the boys physically and mentally, but inspire higher ideals and develop in him respect for common honesty and fair dealing, and a thoughtful helpfulness for others.

Sports.

Baseball—Every wide-awake American boy is a baseball enthusiast. Opportunity will be given every boy in camp to play.

Track Athletics—Regular track and field meets will be held, records kept, and championship ribbon awarded.

Tennis—For those who enjoy tennis, a tennis court will be provided.

Swimming—The camp is near the beach, where safe swimming may be enjoyed every day. A director or counselor will always be with the boys to instruct those who wish it.

Canoeing—Native canoes can be

secured, and canoeing under supervision of directors or counselors will be one of the interesting features of camp life.

Fishing—at least one night excursion for fishing by torchlight will be given the boys under competent guidance.

Boy Scout Games—Mr. James Wilder will have charge of this department, and his presence will guarantee to the boys a jolly good time combined with the best instruction in the fundamental principles of right living and high ideals.

Excursions.

Native heiaus and burial caves, mountain trails, picturesque valleys and waterfalls, and old battle fields will be the object of many an excursion, instructive as well as full of pleasure. Excursion parties may be organized by the boys and trips taken with the approval of the directors. One or more counselors will accompany the boys on all such trips. Land shells are abundant, and these trips will afford an excellent opportunity to make a collection. Any boy who has an interest in Natural Science will find the valley a paradise for collecting specimens.

Camp Life.

The principle of learning to do by doing will be a fundamental one of camp life. The value of team work will be taught by having each boy share in the duties and responsibilities of the camp.

Every effort will be made to have the living arrangements sanitary and comfortable. The camp has an ideal location from the standpoint of health being on the land belonging to Mr. C. C. Conradt, where pure spring water may be had in abundance. Dairy products are supplied fresh from the neighboring ranch, and good, wholesome food will be provided. The boys sleep in tents.

The physical welfare will be carefully attended to, and on entering camp a record will be made of the physical condition, height, weight, chest expansion, etc., of each boy. A

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ROASTED IN HIS CHURCH FOR HIS VOTE IN LORIMER CASE

BOSTON, May 24.—A proposition to drop the name of United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida from the list of vice presidents of the Unitarian Association because of his attitude in the Lorimer case last winter, failed at the annual meeting of the association today. The opposition to Senator Fletcher was led by the Rev. John Haines Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York, and numbered approximately one-third of those present.

The debate began when the nominating committee presented its report in which the Senator's name was placed fourth in the list of vice presidents. Mr. Holmes at once offered a resolution signed by nine New York clergymen and twenty-six of those in and about Boston, declaring that "in view of the public services attached to the name of Senator Fletcher, we do not regard him as eligible to leadership in that form of Christianity known as Unitarianism, and protest against his nomination as vice president."

The Rev. A. J. Coleman of Jacksonville, Fla., declared that the resolution was an attempt to fasten a new method of dogmatism upon the Unitarians. "Senator Fletcher voted for Senator Lorimer because the evidence against him was not sufficient," said Mr. Coleman. "He was actuated by a

high sense of moral and political duty, and the people of Florida were proud of his record."

The Rev. Mr. Todd of Washington also defended Senator Fletcher as one of his parishioners, and resented the resolution as "unwarranted interference with the action of an individual."

Mr. Holmes declared that the Unitarian Association could not place any stain on the name of Senator Fletcher which the Senator had not placed there already by his action in the Lorimer case.

"It would be better to wipe out every Unitarian church south of the Mason and Dixon line rather than place a dishonored name on our list of officers," shouted Mr. Holmes.

"As to Senator Fletcher," said Mr. Holmes, "I believe he has failed to measure up to the standard. I believe he was conscientious, but what was the matter with his conscience? We do not want a man on our list for whom we have to apologize."

After further debate a rising vote was taken which was partially counted. President Elliott, announcing that the action to strike Senator Fletcher's name from the list was lost. About one-third voted for the resolution.

The association then elected its officers, headed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Elliott of Cambridge.

WON'T BE JAPANESE HOSPITAL; MAY BE AN OLD LADIES' HOME

There is not the least foundation for the report published, as a "report" in the Bulletin yesterday afternoon "that a Japanese hospital is going to occupy the Aliiolani College building when the college moves out."

Nobody was more surprised to hear about such a report than Mrs. Mary E. Foster, owner of the property. Whether the report "has stirred residents of the Kaimuki section up to a point where some of them are ready to fight rather than let the Nipponese move in," the paper that says so may, in the language of lawyers, be left to its proof. It may be mentioned, though, that when a member of the improvement club out there brought the published report to the attention of the meeting last night, nobody proposed to execute a war dance.

Mrs. Foster was seen by a Star reporter this morning, to whom she stated that a Japanese hospital had never been mentioned among various

propositions concerning the future disposition of the premises. She did confirm in a part a rumor, which the reporter had been investigating for some weeks past, to the effect that it was proposed to establish an old ladies' home on the premises. Only with this difference, that while the rumor made it her proposal, the fact was that she had been approached by two prominent lady workers of Central Union Church to ascertain if the premises were available for that benevolent project. No understanding on the subject was reached and the negotiations have apparently ended. Mrs. Foster returned to town only the other day from a stay of some weeks at Kahana Beach.

While a number of proposals regarding the college property have been made to her, and she has some ideas of her own about it, Mrs. Foster said that nothing would be decided until after the return of her agent, E. H. Wodehouse, from England.

will be well represented in Honolulu next winter, and I feel confident that your good work so well begun will do very much toward turning the tide of travel toward the West, when Honolulu will be able to gather her share of the annual tribute paid by our restless people in their endeavors to see something new and interesting."

The following extracts from a letter from an official of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce are also of interest: "As you know, some of our people have visited your beautiful city, and several have remained to make their homes on the island. This, I may tell you, was due wholly to the interviews you gave out while in Spokane and the efforts of the work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee."

"It may interest you also to know that those who have visited Honolulu are boosters. I recall in this connection an interruption that occurred when one in a party asked this question at the close of a description of the city and islands by a returned traveler: 'What are you talking about, Doc? Heaven or Honolulu?'"

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. WOOD,
Secretary.

IDEAL GERMAN ARMY UNIFORM.

Germany has set the fashion for a new army service uniform. Khaki has had its innings. It was adopted by the British army and spread to practically all the armies of the world. Then it was discovered that although

a service dress for soldiers in the dusty plains of Africa and India it was hardly efficient against the green summer backgrounds and gray-white winter coloring of a European terrain.

A German officer wandering on the Indian frontier had his attention drawn to the peculiar slate-colored body clothes affected by the Yaghistan Afridas. He was told that the reason this color was so generally worn was that it disappeared rapidly on a rock-bound hillside, even in a blazing sun, and became invisible at a few feet distant in the night, and that it was used by the Afridas as an artificial protection in their blood feuds by day and thieving expeditions by night. He returned to Berlin with a report that set the army clothing experts thinking.

As a result of exhaustive tests the German general staff hit upon a blue-green-gray mixture that blended with the summer green and the blue-gray winter shadows of European scenery. Trials have given entire satisfaction, so much so that bodies of hussars, when wearing the new uniform, were mistaken for parties of led horses.

France has now decided to adopt a similar color, and the Ministry of War has selected a light gray-green for the kit that is to supersede the blue greatcoat and the red trousers that French soldiers have worn in victory and defeat for half a century. Two battalions taking part in this year's French maneuvers will be supplied with uniforms made from the new material.—New York Sun.

SAYS SUPREME COURT, AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS, CANNOT TELL WHAT SHERMAN LAW MEANS

NEW YORK, May 18.—James M. Beck, who has taken part in many of the cases arising under the Sherman anti-trust law, and who was formerly assistant attorney general of the United States, made this comment to day upon the Standard Oil decision: "A lame and impotent conclusion."

The greatest tribunal in the world, after deliberating for more than a year and writing an opinion of 20,000 words, has failed in any tangible way to interpret a law which business men must, under the peril of possible imprisonment, infallibly interpret from day to day as occasion arises. This in itself justifies a grave doubt as to the policy of a law which yields so little to judicial interpretation. If the Supreme Court, after twenty-one years, cannot tell the business men of the country what is 'reasonable', it is clearly oppressive to require laymen to do so.

"It is inconceivable that the Supreme Court did not wish to help in a situation which had grown intolerable. It could not have willingly allowed the country to flounder around for another decade in a quagmire of doubt and uncertainty. If Chief Justice White cannot define what is 'reasonable' in the matter of the co-operation of capital, then no one can, for the Supreme Court has had few, if any, justices of more acute understanding or luminous power of statement since John Marshall.

An Intolerable Statute

"It must, therefore, be the fact that the law is unsuited to exact and tangible definition, and, if so, the statute deserves the condemnation of every right-thinking man, for it is or ought to be intolerable in a free government that the liberty, the property and the reputation of men should depend upon a statute at whose real meaning neither the executive, the judiciary, the bar nor the press can do more than guess.

"The decision unquestionably has a temporary sentimental value in relieving the business of the country from the greatest incubus of a doctrine which held that all agreements in re-

straint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, were unlawful and criminal. But have we in any other respect emerged from this fearful morass?

"Have we done more than move in a circle, and as a result are we not now precisely where we were when, in 1898, James C. Carter argued the joint traffic cases? We now know that the law does not forbid 'reasonable' restraints of trade, but who is now wiser as to what, under the Sherman law, a restraint of trade is? In common law this legal phrase had a well-defined meaning, but who can say with any certainty that it has the same meaning or indeed any meaning under the Sherman law?

Reasonable Restraint.

"What is a 'reasonable' restraint, on the one hand, and what an 'unreasonable' upon the other? What are the tolerated 'normal' methods of industrial developments and what the proscribed 'abnormal'? What are undue restraints, and which are to be classified in the spirit of 'sweet reasonableness' as 'due'? In these respects, after twenty years of forensic litigation, public discussion and political agitation, we are little wiser than when the law was passed. In the meantime industry languishes and trade is paralyzed while the business man waits and waits to hear what he may do and what he may not do, only in the end to come out 'by the same door wherein he went.'

"I cannot share the exuberant optimism with which some Mark Tapleys have welcomed the qualification of the statute by the word 'reasonable.' It leaves too much to executive caprice. I think that President Taft was right in his message of January, 1910, that to apply so vague a term to concrete cases in the regulation of so vast and complicated a matter as modern industry is to put an intolerable burden upon the judiciary. Nor can the law be impartially or effectually administered by permitting the executive or the judiciary to draw

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THE REPORT ON PROMOTION WORK

The following is Secretary Wood's office of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. at report to the Promotion Committee this week:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee:

Dear Sirs—I am now carefully going over the correspondence of the past seven years and shall send out a special letter to such addresses as appear to be worth following up, forwarding a postal card message to all the others. This work will keep our office force quite busy for some time.

This week we put up the last of our Special Notices on the waterfront. We now have two at the Alakea street wharf, two at the Railway wharf and one each at the Matson and Oceanic wharves. We find that these notices attract the attention of the passengers on board the steamers, with the result that an increasing number call at our rooms for information and folders.

Through the courtesy of Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke and Hackfeld & Co., we now have signs displayed in the steamship departments of their offices suggesting that all parties leaving Hawaii should call at the rooms of the Promotion Committee for a supply of folders for distribution while away.

I am also pleased to be able to report that Hawaiian firms having agencies on the mainland are taking a keener interest than ever before in advertising Hawaii. At the request of Mr. Humburg we have recently supplied for the New York and San Francisco offices of H. Hackfeld & Co. enlarged copies of the photos of the relief maps of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, which they propose framing and placing in a prominent position.

By the 'Persia' we are sending a supply of our folders to the Seattle office of Alexander & Baldwin for distribution. We also forward an album of photographs for use in the book-

San Francisco, and by the next boat will renew our supply of folders for the Matson and Oceanic S. S. company offices.

Commencing with the 'Persia' today, through the courtesy of Collector of the Port Stackable, we will have a representative go out in the customs launch to meet every incoming steamer, and hope in this way to make our work of still greater benefit to the traveling public.

Through the kindness of Messrs. James A. McCandless, C. G. Bockus and L. C. Ables, we shall secure a judicious distribution of a large consignment of our folders at Rochester, N. Y., next month.

Our special folder for distribution among the members of the National Education Association at San Francisco when they meet in annual convention July 8th will soon be coming from the press. It will, we feel assured, be appreciated and result in much good publicity for Hawaii.

The following letter from a recent enthusiastic visitor (Dr. J. C. McCormac of Oregon) will be read with interest:

"Allow me to acknowledge receipt of copies of folders and to thank you for the many courtesies shown me while on my visit to the beautiful Hawaiian Islands, where fires are used for cooking only, and doors and windows are but ornaments."

"When in Honolulu I bought a number of lantern slides showing various features of the islands and their people, and have had several made from photos I took, and have shown them at a number of public gatherings, where they have created an intense interest in the 'Paradise of the Ocean.'"

"From all present indications, Coos